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I, JULIE BILLINGSLEY, TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in connection with Application No. 2003904247 for a patent by OWEN DEREK BARR as filed on 12 August 2003.



WITNESS my hand this
Fourteenth day of July 2004

JULIE BILLINGSLEY
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AUSTRALIA

Patent Act 1990

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Provisional Specification:

Invention Title: **WALL WRAP.**

Technical field: **Building and Construction.**

The invention is described in the following statement:

IP Australia

Documents were received on:

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wall wrap

5 The invention is a flexible multi-layered wrapping which provides a durable and flexible web that can be stretched over a base surface of a building or structure, to support an outer surface render and protective coating.

10 The wall wrap is formed by bonding together a series of layers, which collectively form a support web that bridge the gaps and undulations in the base surface of a building or structure.

The essential items regarding this invention are a building paper and a thin outer blanket layer bonded together.

15 Further optional layers may be added which include an inner peel off film an inner metallic reflective foil, and an outer reflective foil, all or some of which may be bonded to the essential layers.

Drawings:

(Attached to this application)

20 fig 1: configuration of layers shows sectional diagram of elements of the wall wrap.

25 note: The details indicated in these drawings should be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

General Description:

30

(Refers to the attached drawing fig 1,)

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The multi-layered wrap consists of successive layers of materials that are bonded together using adhesives, fusion, or other bonding materials.

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Essential items: The essential items regarding this invention include a building paper layer (6) and an outer blanket layer (10), and a bonding layer (7) between these layers (6) and (10).

Furthermore, the invention embraces optional items, some or all of which may be added and bonded to the essential items.

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Option I: Here the optional layers include a peel off film (2) and an inner bonding layer (3) which bonds the film (2) to the innermost layer of the multi-layered wrap. This film (2) may be peeled away to allow the inner adhesive layer (3) to stick the multi-layered wrap to a base surface (1).

50

Option II: Here the optional layers include an inner layer of metallic reflective foil (4) and a bonding layer (5) which bonds the foil (4) to the building paper (6). The foil (4) may be bonded to the peel off film (2) by the bonding layer (3).

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Option III: Here the optional layers include an outer layer of metallic reflective foil (8) and a bonding layer (9) which bonds the foil (8) to the outer blanket (10). The foil (8) is bonded to the building paper (6) by bonding layer (7).

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General Description of outer blanket layer (10):

65 Typically, this thin blanket layer (10) is 2mm to 5mm thick and has sufficient strength and density to provide grip for the outer protective coatings (11). Typically the blanket layer (10) is constructed of a three dimensional matrix of woven or matted material, which may be a plastic or other durable material, that provides overall strength and flexibility to the wall wrap.

70 It is desirable, but not essential that this blanket layer (10) is constructed of a non-corrosive material, typically plastic or fibreglass threads. Recycled plastic may be used to provide these plastic threads.

75 **Application of the Invention:**
(Refers to the attached drawing fig 1:)

80 The invention is preferably manufactured as a multi-layered wrapping form, with all layers bonded together. The **wall wrap** can be manufactured in convenient size and weight for handling and shipping.

85 In the application of the **wall wrap** the inner protective paper layer (2) is peeled away from the innermost layer of the **wall wrap** to adhere to the outer surface of the base wall (1), bridging the small gaps and joints of the base wall (1). Then a series of coatings (11) are applied to the outer blanket layer (10) to assist the wall in weathering, and to provide an even outer surface.

90 In a similar application, the **wall wrap** may be attached to an internal base wall to cover the wall including the gaps and cracks in that wall, and to provide a flexible support web for subsequent render or paint.

95 The **wall wrap** may be delivered to the building site in a roll form. The
wall wrap is unrolled with its inner surface placed against the base
wall, peeling off the sacrificial protective paper layer before sticking
the wall wrapping to the wall. Once the first **wall wrap** is completely
100 rolled out and stuck down to the base wall, a second roll is stuck to
the base wall with adjoining edges butting, and the adjacent blanket
strands interwoven. This process continues until all of the base wall is
covered in **wall wrap**. Then, either of the outer surface renders or
paints are applied to the blanket layer, and built up to achieve a flat
105 and acceptable surface. The process of rendering the outer surface,
can be stopped at any time, and continued at a later time, to suit the
site conditions.

These protective coatings may be typically (i) a cement render
combined with a weather sealant, or (ii) an acrylic paint, or (iii) a
110 plastic surface-render.

Advantages of the Invention:

115 1. The wall wrap is essentially a multi-layered wrapping that can
be stretched over a base surface that has uneven surface and gaps.
Therefore there is less stringent quality required in the preparation of
these base surfaces if this wall wrapping is used. The construction of
the base surface can be executed by less skilled persons than
tradespersons, therefore reducing manpower costs. Other base
120 surface treatments need more stringent preparation requiring skilled
tradespersons, and associated costs.

2. The application of the wall wrap to a base surface requires only
semi-skilled manpower and requires a minimum of equipment. The
125 process can be tailored to suit the applicator's timetable without
effecting the quality.

130 3. The application of a render or protective paint to the wall wrap requires only semi-skilled people. The applicator may work intermittently, returning to the wall wrap to suit their timetable and weather conditions, without effecting the quality.

135 Other similar rendering preparations require skilled tradespersons to apply a reinforcing mesh at the same time as a render application, and to continue without breaks in the surface. This limits the on site efficiency and costs.

140 4. This wall wrap process may be used for new construction and refurbishment of existing buildings and other structures.

5. There is reduced site preparation, saving site time and costs.

6. There is little waste of the wall wrap, since all offcuts can be used to cover patching areas and future works.

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Dated this 12th day of August 2003.

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Owen Derek BARR
Applicant and Inventor.

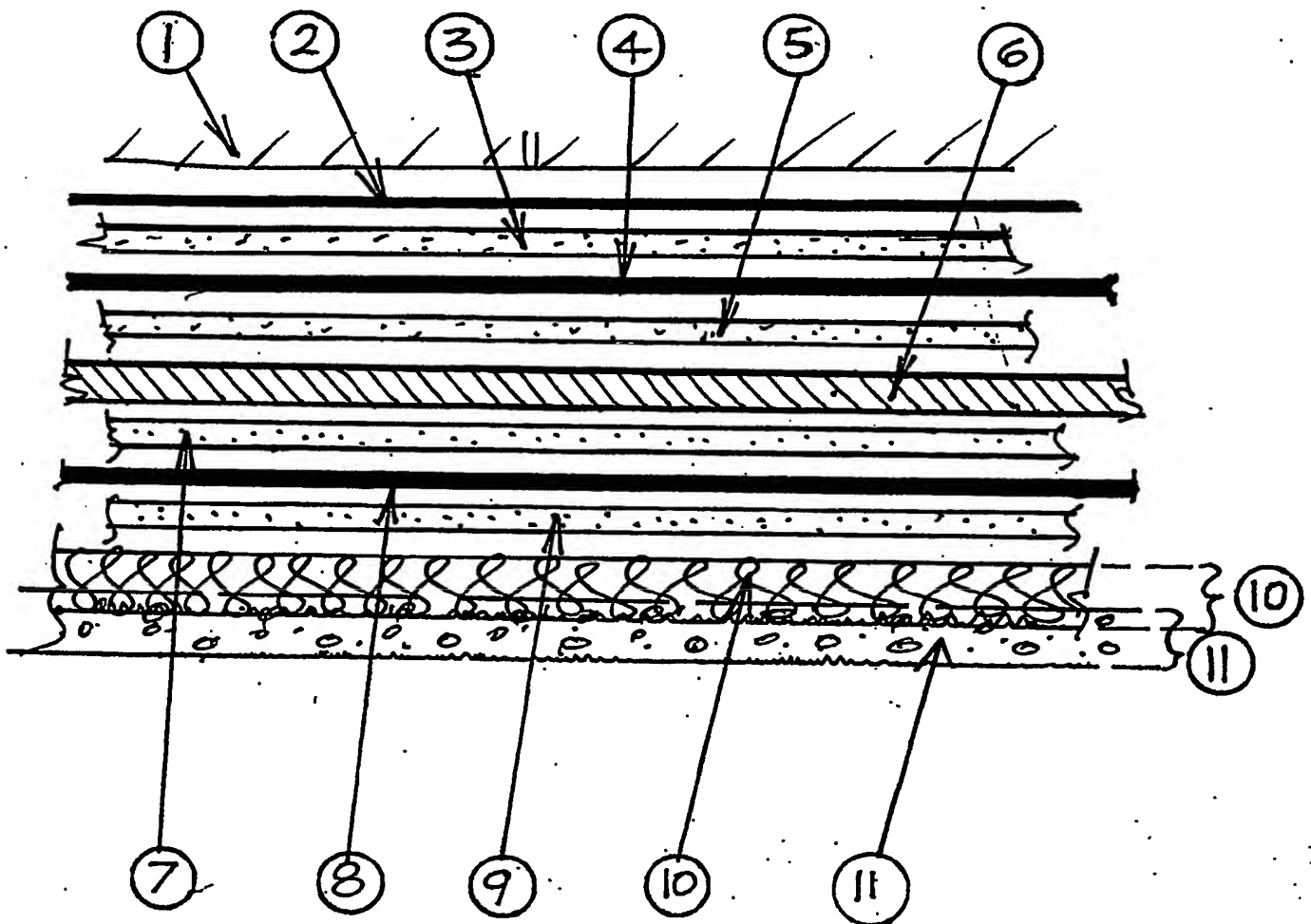
FIG I:

Wall Wrap

Sectional diagram of elements of the wall wrapping.

Notes:

- (i) The details indicated in this drawing should be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.
- (ii) The numbers (1 to 11) shown below, indicate each element referred to on page 3 of the attached provisional specification.



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